

UNDERGROUND WIRES.

Something about the Conduits being Laid by the Telephone Co.

IT IS AN ENORMOUS UNDERTAKING

And will Require a Long Time and Much Money to Complete it—The Questions Daily Heard on the Streets about the System Answered by General Manager Wolff—How the Wires are Put in the Tubes.



ES, SIR," said General Manager M. R. Wolff, of the telephone system, to an INTELLIGENCER reporter yesterday, "the telephone business may be said to be yet in its infancy."

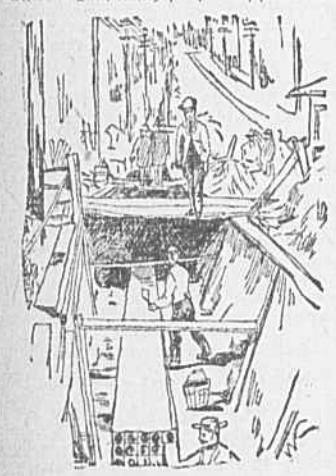
This remark was called out by some talk on the subject of recent improvements in long distance telephoning, and other innovations, of which a number are to be introduced in Wheeling at once by the Bell telephone company.

The first great and costly improvement is now being made. This is the laying of terra-cotta conduits underground, to carry the telephone wires. The work has been in progress two or three weeks on Main street, and has attracted a great deal of attention and aroused general curiosity.

Some idea, though not an adequate one, of the magnitude of the undertaking can be obtained from seeing the work in progress; and one who watches it for a little while feels a natural curiosity as to a number of points about the work.

In the first place it is profitable to know that when you speak the word "conduit" you should pronounce it "cundit." Scarcely anybody in Wheeling pronounces it right, and scarcely two people pronounce it alike. The accepted name of it now, though, is "cundit," though Webster authorizes also "condit."

The first thing a man usually asks when he begins to inquire about the conduit system of carrying wires, is "How do you get the wires through?" This is a very reasonable source of curiosity. Before the laying of the conduits began, many people supposed the

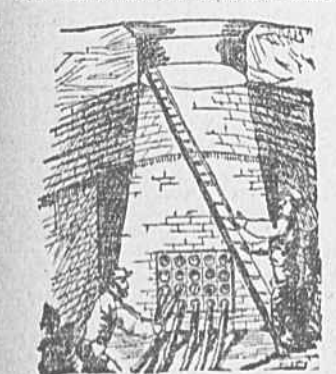


cables were strung through piece by piece as the pipes are laid. When the work began, this was soon seen to be entirely wrong. The little square sections of burned clay with round holes through them are laid in rows, as many side by side and as deep vertically as the case requires, and adjusted with nothing through them. Three hundred to six hundred feet of them are laid, with a "man hole" at each end, the man hole being a cistern like structure of brick beneath the surface of the street, in which a man, or several men, can find room to work at ease.

There are, say, six hundred feet of holes through which lumber cables are to be threaded. It might puzzle one a long time to find a way to get the wires through. There are several plans in successful use. The one adopted here will be understood after reading the following explanation.

An idea of the sections of the clay conduit is given by the little illustration at the opening of this article, and by it is a tool which is used to scrape "bladders" or other inequalities out of the pipe. It is held apart at the scraper points by a strong spring, and fits tight into the holes. The noise this sort of scraping makes is something to curdle one's blood, but in a day or two this annoyance will cease, as hereafter all the pipes are to be handled in a retired lot in East Wheeling.

After the sections are laid, they are securely walled up in brick and covered over with cement, to keep out the water.



DOWN IN THE MANHOLE.

Then from the manhole at one end "sucker rods" three feet long, fitted with screws so as to fasten to one another, as they are pushed through the hole, each section being screwed upon the next one. When the far end reaches the farther manhole, a rope is attached to it, and the rod is then drawn back, each piece being unscrewed as it comes from the conduit.

Then the rope is attached to a windlass, technically called a "crab," and drawn through. First, a mandril, a piece of iron fitting the hole neatly, is run through to clean out any obstructions, and then a "coon," or rubber disk fitting the orifice, is run through to perfect the cleaning. After this the cable is attached to the rope and drawn through, and so on through the next section, from manhole to manhole.

The names of the tools used in the work probably caused the current rumor that the wires were carried through the conduits by animals trained for the purpose. In fact, the openings are only between an inch and two inches in diameter.

The tedious character of the work may be judged from the time it has taken to complete it from Twelfth to Fourteenth on Main. Not only is it

tedious, but extremely costly, as a glance will show. It is to be completed at present from Twelfth street to the creek, on Main and Market streets on Sixteenth street and the alley next north to Chapline, on Fourteenth as far, on the alley next north to the rear of the City bank, on Twelfth to Chapline, and on Eleventh and Tenth to Market.

The conduits are already down over the stone bridge and on Bridge Place. On Main street the wires will be underground as far south as Twelfth.

The only poles left in this territory then will be terminal poles, from which the wires radiate to the houses where the telephones are located. The change of system necessitates the re-adjustment of all wires leading to instruments, an entire change in the operating room and the introduction of modern multiple switch boards.

There will be 60 pairs of wires in each duct, or cable. These will serve 120 ordinary telephones, or furnish 60 metallic circuits. The line south on Main street will carry 24 ducts, or 1440 wires. North will run 20 ducts, and the same on Twelfth street. Each line is laid not only to accommodate the present demand, but to anticipate the needs for a generation to come. Sixty-eight ducts will run into the basement of the People's bank, where the exchange is located.

The manholes are all fitted with vent pipes. About the only danger feared is that gas will accumulate in the conduits and explode. Scarcely any other damage is possible, unless by a terrific stroke of lightning.

In all about 100,000 of the sections of sewer pipes or ducts will be required here. These are made of a peculiarly dense clay at Greentown, near Akron, Ohio.

The work requires a good deal of tearing up of the streets, but it is for the public good in the long run.

KNIGHTS' TEMPLAR.

The Grand Commandery to Meet at Martinsburg in May.

A general order by Grand Commander E. L. Buttrick, of the Knights Templar of West Virginia, issued from the office of West Recorder Dunnington at Fairmont, summons the grand commandery of the order to "attend the Nineteenth annual convocation of the Right Eminent Grand Commandery Knights Templar and appendant orders of the state of West Virginia, to be held in the city of Martinsburg, county of Berkeley, and state of West Virginia, on Wednesday, the 10th day of May, A. D., 1893, A. O. 775, at 12 o'clock m., for the transaction of such business as may legally come before it." The order says that all Knights Templar in good standing are invited to visit the grand commandery at the time indicated, uniformed and equipped for inspection and review.

It is understood that the meeting of the commandery will be an important one and a large attendance throughout the state is expected.

As the West Virginia Editorial Association meets at Martinsburg at the same time the hospitality of that famous old town will be severely taxed. But Martinsburg has always shown her ability to care for a crowd and will doubtless be equal to the occasion.

STEWART NOT GUILTY.

John Stewart, the electrical motor operator charged with manslaughter, in causing the death of John Keys on Main street South Side last week, was given a preliminary hearing by Squire Gillespie at the county jail yesterday. There was no evidence showing culpability on his part, and he was honorably acquitted.

POWDERLY'S OPINION.

He Thinks the Toledo Opinion a Recognition of the Principle of Government Ownership.

SCRANTON, Pa., April 4.—General Master Workman Powderly had not seen the decision in the case of engineer Lennan at Toledo until his attention was called to it by a reporter. "The decision," said Mr. Powderly, "shows, as I have said before, that the principle of government ownership of railway is being recognized by the courts. While the decision is apparently against the men it emphasizes our position that the government has the right to supervise the railroads. Now, it is a poor rule that went work both ways. The interstate commerce law was passed for the purpose of controlling the railroads but up to date no railroad has paid any attention to the law. Anarchy of the worst kind has prevailed. By that I mean a total disregard for the law by corporations."

TORONTO REPUBLICANS VICTORIOUS.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

TORONTO, ONT., April 4.—Much interest was attached to the city election Monday. H. H. Smith, Republican, was elected mayor over Burfield by ninety-two. All the other Republican candidates except one councillor and the marshal were elected. Frank Stokes, editor of the *Tribune*, was re-elected city treasurer by 196, being more than a hundred ahead of the ticket.

MURDERER ARRESTED.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., April 4.—John Murphy was arrested here to-night as a fugitive from justice, and is held to await the arrival of the Kentucky officers. He is charged with the murder of his wife in Newport, Ky.

Adopted the Revised Confession of Faith.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 4.—The Presbytery of Philadelphia yesterday adopted the report of the revision committee of the general assembly relative to the "damnation clause" in the confession of faith. By this report "infants dying in infancy, and all other persons not guilty of actual transgression, are included in the election of grace, and are regenerated and saved by Christ through the Spirit; so also are all other elect persons who are saved; also are all other elect persons who are not outwardly called by the Word."

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CLAREMONT, MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1893.

Swine.—The hog market to-day is extremely dull, and butchers being very slow in taking bids, and buying very sparingly. Trade is less active even than last week. The receipts are some 2,200 head less than those recorded last Monday, and there is a decline in values of 40 cents per 100 lbs. gross. Fair to best hogs sell at \$7.00; 100 lbs. gross; pigs \$5.75-6.00 per 100 lbs. gross, and hogs \$6.00-6.25 per 100 lbs. gross. Receipts of hogs this week 8,465 head.

Sheep and Lambs.—The market for both sheep and lambs is reported by dealers as being at best only fair. We quote wool sheep at 45c-50c, and a few extra at 55c; culls sheep 45c-50c; per lb. gross. Fair to best hogs sell at \$7.00; 100 lbs. gross; pigs \$5.75-6.00 per 100 lbs. gross, and hogs \$6.00-6.25 per 100 lbs. gross. Receipts of hogs this week 8,465 head.

THE EVOLUTION

Of medicinal agents is gradually relegating the old-time herbs, pills, draughts and vegetable extracts to the rear and bringing into general use the pleasant and effective liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs. To get the true remedy see that it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all leading druggists.

WE DON'T WANT CANADA

That is the Opinion of the Ohio County Republican Club.

A VERY HOTLY CONTESTED DEBATE

Won by Colonel Jake Kemple and Professor Bell—Captain Doyener and Mr. Hart Opposed Them—The Judges Could Not Agree, but the Audience Could.

The Ohio County Republican Club met in regular monthly session last night at its quarters in the I. O. O. F. building. The principal business was the joint debate on the question, whether the peaceful annexation of Canada would be beneficial to the United States. On the affirmative side, Capt. B. B. Doyener and Dr. G. A. Aeschman were announced as the debaters, but as the latter could not be present, Mr. Charles Burdett Hart took his place. On the negative side, Colonel Jacob Kemple and Prof. A. S. Bell spoke.

Before the debate commenced a large number of new members were voted into the club.

THE DEBATE.

Mr. Hart opened the debate for the affirmative side. He started out with the statement, that in his opinion, this country is traveling on toward the consummation of a destiny, which naturally includes the annexation of the great domain lying to the north of this country. Over a hundred years of independent history has given an appreciation of the destiny mapped out for this country.

He recounted the advantages arising from the accessions of territory already made, including the Louisiana purchase, Texas annexation and the territory acquired from Mexico.

Canada is looking at this country with envious admiration, and the time will come when she will seek annexation, on equal terms with the other states. The time may come in twenty, ten, five years, or to-morrow.

The difficulties along the border with the increase in population, will increase, and it will be impossible to successfully picket the vast line between the Atlantic and Pacific. The immense military force that will eventually be required along the border is another argument for annexation.

The strongest argument, said the speaker, against annexation, is in the claimed diversity of the people. Up to date, however, we have succeeded in assimilating all the various kinds of people that have entered our borders.

Prof. A. S. Bell opened the negative side of the argument with aspect full of good points well presented. He believed in destiny, but did not believe that the following of destiny was always the best thing for a nation. Destiny has sometimes been the destruction of nations. The population of Canada, he said, is in sentiment opposed to the Republican principles of this country, and we cannot expect to franchise five millions of people without serious effect. The voting population of Canada is sufficient to form the balance of power between the two great American parties in most any Presidential election except the last one. (Laughter.) In the last one it would not have changed the result, but would have been voted with the victors.

The speaker did not think Canada had anything to offer us for the great boon of annexation. As to a land invasion by a foreign power from Canada, the speaker could not find a nation that would dare it, and not an American that fears it. He could not see the force of an argument for annexation with a country, with which the balance of trade is largely in our favor. He also contended that the United States does not need any more territory, and that therefore comparisons with the Louisiana purchase and Mexican annexations were not pertinent. Our present population could be put into the Lone Star state alone, and it would not be as densely populated as Massachusetts. Canada also is not self-supporting, and not in a prosperous condition, having only grown half a million in population in the past ten years.

Captain Doyener answered for the affirmative, and made an eloquent appeal for peaceful annexation. This country, that has grown from three to nearly seventy millions of people in a hundred years, is of same stock as those peopling Canada to-day, and there is no objection toward annexation from that source. He cited the advantages that have come from previous acquisitions of territory by this country, some of which were of different religions and nationalities; still, we succeeded in harmonizing them. Speaking of the balance of trade he said that, although the balance of trade is in our favor, it would not be changed by annexation. There is a similar balance between the East and West in favor of the former. Annexation would do away with custom house, and a border to be defended. He differed with the negative in that Canada has nothing to offer, and called attention to the magnificent wheat area in Manitoba and the great Canada northwest. Canada's trade, too, is a large one. Through the St. Croix river alone the tonnage is twenty-two times that that comes into the great port of New York.

Colonel Jacob Kemple made one of his inimitable and thoroughly characteristic talks for which he is famous. His arguments, too, were good, and based on personal observations, while in the service of the government as an immigration official. He denied the existence of any general sentiment in the Dominion in favor of annexation, and said the Canadians were thoroughly loyal to the queen. He commented on the absence of portraits of Washington and Grant, and the multiplicity of those of "His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales," and the queen and members of the royal family. He claimed the bulk of the population is ignorant and not nearly on a par with the people of this country. The colonel was greeted with a laugh of derision when he told of going over a wheat field in one of the Dakotas eight hundred miles in length. He said the people were not in sympathy with American institutions and were rabid free traders. This was considered a home thrust by most of the audience, and went not a little toward securing the negative's victory.

Captain Doyener in a five minute talk went over the ground covered by his opponent, and then the judges, Mayor Caldwell, W. H. Travis and G. O. Smith retired to agree on a decision. This they were unable to do. The audience by an overwhelming majority decided against annexation.

In thousand of cases the cure of a cough is the preventive of consumption. The surest cough medicine in the world is Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Sold by all dealers on a guarantee of satisfaction.

BERING SEA ARBITRATION.

The Court Begins Its Session in Paris—A Dispute Sprung the First Thing.

PARIS, April 4.—The court of arbitration to pass upon the differences between Great Britain and America as to the seal fisheries in the Bering sea began its session in a large apartment in the office of the French foreign ministry to-day.

Sir Charles Russell, the British attorney general, counsel for Great Britain, opened the arguments by moving that Mr. Campbell should furnish to the court a copy of Sir Henry Eliot's report on the Bering sea question. Ex-Attorney General Webster spoke in support of the motion and Mr. Phelps and Mr. J. G. Carter, of counsel for the United States, delivered addresses in reply. Mr. Phelps said in his argument that the United States communicated the original report in February.

Mr. Carter contended that the United States would be justified in refusing to produce the report asked for, but would produce it in order to remove the causes of British caviling. Sir Charles Russell then demanded the production of the Elliott report, basing his application on article 4 of the treaty of arbitration.

Mr. Phelps, in behalf of the United States, denied that the report was referred to in the American cases. He said it was simply referred to in the counter case to which article 4, of the treaty, did not refer. Mr. Phelps further denied that it was admissible in law that one party should have the power to force an adversary to produce any document simply because the adversary desired to use it in evidence. The refusal of the United States to produce the document was not due to any desire to suppress the report, but to the fact that it was applied for too late for the American government to prepare its answers to the arguments that might possibly be based upon it. Nevertheless he would produce the report, as he did not wish to engender the suspicion of a desire to suppress evidence, but after this concession he would decline to produce any further evidence.

Sir Charles Russell briefly contended that the report was referred to in the appendix and the appendix was referred to in the case sufficiently to invoke article 4 of the treaty.

Ex-secretary of State John W. Foster, American agent before the Bering sea court of arbitration, was questioned to-day in regard to the erroneous translation of certain Russian documents represented to have been used to uphold the American case. Mr. Foster said that the errors of the translation had been discovered by the United States government and the erroneously translated documents had been withdrawn, along with the arguments based upon them, and the British government had been informed of the facts. The insinuations of the British newspapers were, therefore, Mr. Foster added, utterly unfounded and unworthy of attention.

BALFOUR IN BELFAST.

A Great Demonstration by Men of Ulster Against the Home Rule Bill.

BELFAST, April 4.—This is a holiday in this city and vicinity. The railway trains have brought thousands of people to Belfast, and the streets are thronged with enthusiastic crowds. At noon the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Duke of Abercorn and other leading Unionists headed a monster procession of Orangemen, members of Unionists clubs, Odd Fellows and other organizations, which marched through the streets wearing the full regalia of their respective orders.

Upon arriving at the grand stand specially erected for the occasion, Mr. Balfour, the Duke of Abercorn, the Marquis of Londonderry and their party ascended the stand and reviewed the procession. The marching multitude cheered vociferously as they passed, and the Dublin students tore in shreds and then burned and trampled upon a copy of the Irish home rule bill in front of the stand, while Mr. Balfour smiled and nodded approvingly at the demonstration.

A Spanish Royal Scandal.

PARIS, April 4.—A quarrel has broken out in the royal family in Spain, owing to the conduct of the young king's grandmother, ex-Queen Isabella II. Queen Isabella, who is about sixty-three years of age, has taken another favorite, a young Hungarian, who for the present exercises immense influence over the aged ex-queen. Presuming on this influence, the youthful favorite determined to insult the infant Eulalia and other members of the royal family in Spain, and the result is a bitter dispute between ex-Queen Isabella, who resides in Paris, and other members of the royal house.

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Act Like a Charm

I take pleasure in recommending these medicines to all my friends, for I believe if people

Hood's Cures

would only keep Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills at hand as we do, much sickness and suffering would be prevented. Mrs. L. Townsend, Rising Sun, Delaware.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adopting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

A WONDERFUL



Clairvoyant!

This wonderful woman is Mrs. Dr. Stanley, the great English Clairvoyant and Palmist, who can be consulted on all affairs of life; reads your future like an open book, tells what business you are best adapted to and what days and locations are lucky; tells names in full of the one you will marry; reunites the separated and gives advice that will cause assiduously and happy marriages; gives success in law, business, divorce and all family and money matters; makes charms for the success of those who have failed, or are unlucky in business, and has the great talent that secures happiness and success to the unhappy; removes all evil influences, cures witchcraft, fits, drops, rheumatism, neuralgia, female troubles and all diseases of long standing and mysterious nature. Satisfaction guaranteed. All business confidential. Hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. in this city a short time.

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That you pay other people's debts when you buy at a store doing a credit business? A profit is placed on all goods allowing for loss by bad debts.

Charging cash buyers credit prices is not done at the New Store, 1126 Main street. Cash only to all customers. Prices the Lowest! If you buy for cash be sure to look at the stock of DRESS GOODS and CARPETS. If you do not buy for cash come in and see how you pay other people's debts.

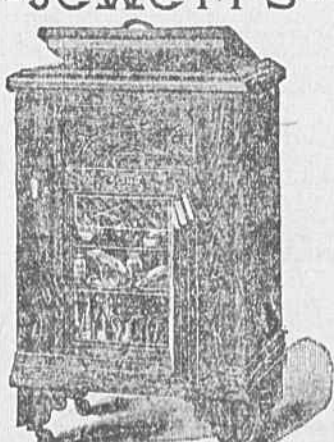
Table Oil Cloth.....14 and 18c.
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Figured Carpets.....14, 21, 32, 35c, &c.
Linoleum, 2 yards wide.....50c.
Wide Calicoes, worth 12c, at.....7c
Surreh and India Silks at.....25, 30, 35c.
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40 and 50c Rag Carpets at.....25c.
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GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS.

The State Board of Health will hold a meeting in the city of Wheeling, at the Board of Education rooms, Tuesday, April 18, 1893, for the examination of applicants for certificates to practice medicine. W. F. EWING, President. N. D. BAKER, Secretary. mrl-WA-WA

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—NO. 1407 CHAPLINE street, three-story brick building, eight rooms, bath room and laundry. Possession May 1. RINEHART & SONS, City Bank Building. mrl

FOR RENT.

Three-story brick building, 83 by 66 feet, 40 rooms, Henry Morris box factory, corner Eighteenth and Chapline streets. Building has steam hoist elevator, and will be rented either with or without power for running machinery. A splendid location for a manufacturing establishment. Call City. THE WEST VIRGINIA TOBACCO CO. mrl-WA-WA

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Very complete upstairs dwelling, second floor, six rooms, hall and bath room, on Tenth street. Also very complete barter shop, with bath, in basement, corner Tenth and Main streets. All in new building never yet occupied. Immediate possession. Inquire of

JAMES L. HAWLEY,
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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE 10 H.P. OTTO GAS Engine. In good condition. Can be seen at Buckeye warehouse, Bellaire, Ohio. Inquire of A. P. TALLMAN, First National Bank, Bellaire, O. mrl

FOR SALE.

Two-story frame dwelling houses, on 4th and two-story frame dwelling houses in 32nd street addition to Bridgeport, cheap and on easy terms. Also money to loan. R. T. HOWELL, Insurance and Real Estate Agent, Bridgeport, O. mrl

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